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BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Fed confider must be	deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer nce report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.						
Please A	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report						
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)						
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other						
	Date customers were informed: <u>Ole /03/09</u>						
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:						
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/_						
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)						
	Name of Newspaper: The Newston County Appeal						
	Date Published:/_/						
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)						
	Date Posted:/_/						
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www						
	FICATION						
I hereby the forn consiste Departn	recruify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is not with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.						
h),	Title (President, Maybr, Owner, etc.)						
	Mail Completed Form to: Rureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215						

Phone: 601-576-7518



P. O. Box 287 Union, Mississippi 39365 601) 774-9433

Invoice

DATE	INVOICE#
6/3/2009	30791

BI		

NORTH DECATUR WATER ASSN PO BOX 36 DECATUR MISS 39327

P.O. NO	TEDNAQ.	PROJECT

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	RATE	AMOUNT
	2008 WATER QUALITY REPORT 3 COLX 13.5" WK 6/3	243.00 7.00%	243.00 0.00
		Total	\$243.00

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report North Decatur Water Association PWS#:0510012 May 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable sup-ply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from two wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water System to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the North Decatur Water Association have eceived lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water util-ity, please contact Jeff Alexander at 601-635-2319 or 601-917-7594. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meet ings. They are held on the first

Thursday of each month at 5:30 PM at the office.

The North Decatur Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st- to December 31, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substance or contaminats from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminents. including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the rusult of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that rap

water is safe to drink, EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certian contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is owed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology

Maximum Contaminant Level Goa (MCLG). The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking wate below which there is no know expected risk to health, MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligram per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two year or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Microgram per liter - one part per billion corre sponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

				TEST R	ESUL	rs		
Conteminent	Violetion	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Semples Exceeding MCLMCL	Unit Messure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contemination
Inorganic	Contai	ninants	- '		•			
10. Berlum	N.	2006"	.011	No Range	Ppm	2	ż	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chremium	H	2006*	1.7	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp milita; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2006	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corresion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; baching from wood preservatives
17. Load	N .	2008	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Converion of household plumbing systems, presion of natural deposits
18. Hitrato (as Hitragen)	N	2008	1.	No Range	ppm	10	10	
Disinfection	n By-l	roduct			4			
AZ. TYPINI [Total stratementarios	N	2007*	8.06	No Range	bbp	0		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Ohloring	N	2008	.83	.783	ppm	0	MORL = 4	Water additive used to control

Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of pegular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January I, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage I Disinfection By-Products Rule.

Our water system failed to complete this monitoring requirements in

April of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements. MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance pe If present, elevated levels of lead

can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking young children. water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water association is responsible for provid-ing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Hotline http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample

Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occur ring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic

chemicals and radioactive substances All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulner able to contaminants in drinking water than the general population Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune sys tem disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seel advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiologi cal contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline I-800-426-4791.

A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF NEWTON

Personally came before me the undersigned authority, in and for the County and State aforesaid Jack R. Tannehill, who being by me duly sworn, states on oath that he is the Publisher of The Newton County Appeal, a newspaper published in Newton County, Mississippi continuously for more than 1 year prior to first publication of this notice and that publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has

first publication of this notice an	nd that publication of the	ie notice, a co	py or willow	
been made in said paper	times consecutively	y, to-wit:	.	- 00
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